The People's Korea

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Happy Birthday to President Kim Il Sung!

April 15, the birthday of President Kim Il Sung, is the most memorable day to the Korean people.

All the Korean compatriots in Japan and the people in their fatherland extend the warmest birthday greetings to their leader.

His appearance in Korea during the days of Japanese colonial rule was an epochal event in the future destiny of the Korean nation and Korean history.

Upholding him as the great leader, the Korean people came to create their own destiny and achieve heroic exploits.

President Kim Il Sung was born in Mangyongdae on April 15, 1912. His family tradition had been patriotic and revolutionary.

Since he set out for the revolutionary road in his early years, he has devoted all his energies to give the people freedom and happiness and the most splendid gift — the reunification of the fatherland.

Korea which had been a colonial country has turned into an industrialized socialist state, great accomplishments achieved on the Asian land. They are unthinkable apart from the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

The young General Kim Il Sung applied Marxism-Leninism to Korean realities and organized the anti-Japanese armed struggle which turned out to be the only way to liberate the Korean people from the Japanese colonial yoke.

At long last freedom was brought to Korea and the people as a result of the 15-year-old arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle led by the General and young Korean communists.

This process produced the glorious tradition of the WPK.

During the dark days of Japanese colonial rule, his name was a beacon of hope and a source of fighting spirit.

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, President Kim Il Sung fathered the Juche idea, what the revolutionary people of the world call an immortal idea.

The Juche idea illumined the road to be followed by the Korean revolution and ushered in a new era of human history.

After the liberation, Mr. President, based on the Juche idea, founded the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a genuine people's power.

The DPRK, under his wise leadership, became a powerful socialist state which is independent in politics, self-supporting in the economy and self-reliant in national defense.

President Kim Il Sung took effective measures to strengthen the armed forces ideologically and technically, which defeated the U.S. aggressors in the three-year war (1950-53).

Editorial

The victory of the Fatherland Liberation War encouraged the forward movement of progressive mankind fighting for peace, democracy, freedom and independence.

In the Korean War, the United States suffered a miserable military defeat for the first time in its history and this meant the beginning of its downhill turn.

Mr. President, from the standpoint of Juche, came up with the lines of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal and democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, which helped complete two different social revolutions in a short span of time. The result is a successful establishment of a superior socialist system in the DPRK where there is no exploitation and oppression — a model country of socialism for the world's people. In the DPRK, the people are leading a worthy and happy life filled with hopes for happier tomorrow.

The President, in early seventies, while devoting his life to the success of the revolutionary struggles, is encouraging the people to make more innovations.

Amid such tight business pressures, President Kim Il Sung has never forgotten about the south Korean people who are still under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

The only way for the south Korean people to survive is to end U.S. colonial rule in south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

Mr. President, considering the reunification question as the most important question of the Korean people, put forth the most reasonable and practical reunification plan based on the present conditions in north and south Korea. It is the plan to reunify Korea by establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, an independent, neutral and non-aligned confederal state. It is a plan acceptable to anyone who wants the reunification of the divided peninsula in view of its workability and validity.

This explains the reason why the proposed plan is winning worldwide support.

The presidential contributions are not only Korean but international.

A great contribution has been made by him toward creating a new movement to make the world independent and establishing new international relations based on *chajusong*.

Correct answers have been given to the problems arising in the development of the international communist movement, anti-U.S. struggle and the non-aligned movement. Active Korean support has been extended to the fighting people in Latin America, Asia, Africa and the rest of the world. Those have been welcomed as leading to freedom and happiness.

His great contribution to the liberation of mankind, has won the Korean leader the highest tribute of the world's revolutionary people.

Naturally, there is a growing movement to learn his idea and his experience in building a powerful socialist state in Korea and Korean realities.

Under the wise leadership of the President, the Korean people have been able to solve various problems cropping up one after another in the way of the revolution and construction.

A case in point is a fine solution of the successor question which eluded many other countries.

Mr. Kim Jong Il became the great successor to the revolutionary cause of Juche which was started almost half a century ago as he has proved unrivalledly brilliant in theory and practice and particularly in loyalty of Juche.

The Korean people are faithful to Mr. Kim Jong Il as they have been faithful to the great leader.

The future of the Korean people is extremely rosy as they uphold the Juche idea as their guideline of the revolution and construction.

We hope Mr. President will remain in good health so that he can devote himself to the prosperity of the fatherland for the rest of his life.

Long live President Kim Il Sung!

DPRK Foreign Ministry Supports Nicaragua

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on April 2 in connection with the grave situation now created in Central American and Caribbean region owing to the aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

The statement reads in full:

A grave situation has now been created in Central American and Caribbean region due to the aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

Some time ago, more than 1,400 heavily armed Somoza remnants under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists infiltrated into the central and northern border areas of Nicaragua including Nueva Segovia, Jinotega and Matagalpa provinces and perpetrated vicious armed attack.

Prior to this, hundreds of Somoza remnants based in Honduras intruded up to the vicinity of Managua, the capital city of Nicaragua.

While ceaselessly instigating the Honduran reactionaries and Somoza remnants to the armed provocations against Nicaragua, the U.S. imperialists sent their planes and destroyers into the territorial area of this country to commit open hostile acts.

Now thousands of Honduran troops armed and trained by the U.S. imperialists have been moved and deployed in the border area between Nicaragua and Honduras, taking a posture to invade Nicaragua any moment.

Recently the U.S. imperialists staged large-scale military exercises in the border area of Nicaragua with the mobilisation of the Honduran reactionaries. This was part of the scheme to start an allout armed attack on Nicaragua.

Today the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs declare that they would "cover the whole territory of Nicaragua with dead bodies". This fully proves how far they have gone in their criminal manoeuvres against Nicaragua.

Directing the spearhead of attack against Nicaragua in Central America, the U.S. imperialists further step up the aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres against the Caribbean countries, Grenada in particular.

These days the U.S. imperialists are intruding many battleships deep into the territorial waters of Grenada and resorting to sinister moves to send the remnants of the former dictator gale into this country.

The ever more acute situation in the Central American and Caribbean region evokes deep apprehensions among the world peace-loving people.

At present, the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres against the peoples of progressive countries in the Central American and Caribbean region including Nicaragua and Grenada, are one more malicious challenge to the world peace-loving people and a grave criminal act wrecking peace and security in this region.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people sternly denounce their high-handed and reckless aggressive moves in the Central American and Caribbean region as criminal acts violating the independence and sovereignty of Nicaragua and Grenada and strongly urge the U.S. imperialists to promptly stop their moves of aggression and interference in this region.

The U.S. imperialists are resorting to persistent manoeuvres to stifle progressive countries by force of arms, crying that the emergence of the "second Nicaragua" must be prevented in the Central American and Caribbean region. But this is no more than a foolish dream.

With no amount of attempts can the U.S. imperialists ever bar the advance of the peoples in this region who have risen for

(Continued on page 8)

Over 200,000 Technical Innovation Proposals Introduced in Decade

Over 200,000 technical innovation proposals have been introduced into production in Korea over the last ten years in the course of the energetic technical innovation drive of the three-revolution team members and working people in all fields of the national economy.

As a result, the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy have been powerfully promoted and a huge amount of manpower, raw and other materials saved.

During the last decade since the start of the three-revolution team movement, the three-revolution team members dispatched to industrial establishments and cooperative farms in North Pyongan Province, joined efforts with the producer masses in actively promoting the modernization of productive and technical processes by introducing more than 24,680 technical innovation proposals. They saved over 900,000 tons of steel, 1.32 million tons of coal, 180,000 tons of oil and a huge amount of electricity.

Those dispatched to South Hamgyong Province introduced some 7,000 technical innovation proposals into production during the last one year alone.

Those in the field of mining industry have registered big successes in introducing large, modern and high-speed mining machines and diversifying transport.

The three-revolution team members at the Komdok General Mining Enterprise and the Unryul Mine introduced telemechanics and industrial television into the operating of long-distance belt conveyors and those at the Ryongrim Coal Mine installed a flexible belt conveyor in the pit to raise the transport capacity ten times.

Those dispatched to Kim Chaek and Hwanghae Iron works, the Kangson Steel Complex and other iron and steel works introduced the industrial television into the operation of the blast furnaces, open hearths and electric hearths and realised the automation of production processes through remote control.

The members in the domains of machine-building, building-materials, textile and daily necessities industries and the agricultural field also have made a remarkable progress in modernizing the production processes and realising the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

Brief History of President's Revolutionary Activities and His Exploits

President Kim Il Sung met his 71st birthday on Apr. 15. During his 71 years, he has devoted his life to the national liberation and freedom and happiness of the people.

Early Revolutionary Activities, Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

President Kim Il Sung was born into the family of a poor peasant in Mangyongdae of Pyongyang (Namri, Kopyong subcounty, Taedong County, South Pyongan Province at the time) on April 15, 1912 as the eldest son of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and his wife Kang Ban Sok. His parents and relatives were indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who devote everything to the struggle for national independence and the liberation of the Korean people.

Born in a revolutionary home, President Kim Il Sung grew up, being educated in patriotism by his parents from his childhood.

From his childhood he cultivated a high ambition to liberate the country.

He left Pataokou in March 1923 in his 12 for Mangyongdae and walked a thousand-ri long way to learning and in January 1925 he crossed the Amrok River into northeast China, with strong aspirations for the reestablishment of the fatherland. In particular, when his father Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who had devoted his whole life to the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland passed away in June 1926, the President firmly determined to devote himself to the revolutionary struggle in pursuance of the lofty will of his father, who had said that the country had to be restored at all costs even if the bones were broken and the body was turned to pieces.

He opened up a new history of the Korean revolution after embarking upon the road of revolution.

In the autumn of 1926, an illegal revolutionary organization, the Down-with-Imperialism Union was formed by President Kim Il Sung. The union was the first Korean revolutionary youth organization. The aims of the union were to struggle for building socialism and communism in Korea in the future and, for the present, to defeat Japanese imperialism and achieve the liberation and independence of Korea.

The young communists and people held President Kim Il Sung in high esteem as the leader of the revolution, expressing absolute trust and expectation.

The President founded the immortal Juche idea in the first period of his revolutionary activities, organized and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to a shining victory, thus achieving the historic cause of national liberation and establishing the revolutionary traditions of Juche, the eternal bedrock of the Korean revolution.

The unique ideological and theoretical activities and practical struggle were conducted by President Kim Il Sung in the course of founding the Juche idea.

In the early 1930s, a new, historic stage which marked a great turn in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and communist movement in Korea was opened up by President Kim Il Sung.

In the historical Kalun conference held from June 30–July 2, 1930, the character of the Korean revolution was cralified as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

President Kim Il Sung put forward the unique policy of organizing the revolutionary forces and conducted energetic activities to implement it. Thus the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army was founded on Apr. 25, 1932 marking the beginning of the building of the revolutionary armed forces of the Korean people.

The army was formed by progressive workers, peasants and young patriots, focussed around Korean Revolutionary Army men and the core elements of the Young Communist League and Anti-Imperialist Youth League.

The President conducted energetic activities for the liberation of the working class and oppressed people of the world even under the difficult conditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, thereby making a distinguished contribution to the development and strengthening of the international communist movement, anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and national-liberation struggle in colonies.

The 15-year long anti-Japanese armed struggle led by President Kim Il Sung was crowned with a historic victory and Korea was liberated from the yoke of nearly 40 years of Japanese colonial rule in August 1945.

By organizing and leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory, President Kim Il Sung defeated the Japanese colonialists once for all and solidly built up the internal revolutionary forces of the Korean revolution.

In the crucible of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the glorious revolutionary traditions, the historical roots of the socialist and communist revolution of Korea was established.

The President's revolutionary method of work and popular style of work was demonstrated during the armed struggle. President's lofty revolutionary comradeship and noble virtues were also shown.

A Pyongyang mass rally held in welcome of the triumphal return to the homeland of the President in October 1945 from nearly 20 years of anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The President talking with heroic and model combatants (June 1951) during the fiercely fought Korean War.

Liberation of Homeland, Path to Build New Democratic Korea

Having defeated the Japanese colonialists and accomplishing the historic cause of national liberation, President Kim Il Sung returned to Pyongyang from his victories.

Right after the liberation, he mobilized the Korean people in the grandiose struggle to build up a new, democratic Korea in the liberated country, pulling through difficulties under the complex situation.

Making a scientific analysis of an complex situation created in the liberated Korea, President Kim Il Sung put forth the tasks to build new Korea—to found the Korean Communist Party, to build democratic people's republic and found revolutionary armed force.

Successfully carried out in a matter of few months were democratic reforms including the agrarian reform, the nationalization of the key industries by mobilizing the masses of the people.

On Mar. 5, 1946, Law of Land Reform was proclaimed and for the successful fulfilment of the land reform the whole Party and the entire people were organized. The proclamation of the Law on the Nationalization of Industries on Aug. 10, 1946 followed the Law of Land Reform.

Besides, Labour Law (June 24, 1946) and Law on the Equality of the Sexes (July 30, 1946) were proclaimed respectively.

Through such democratic reforms, the people's democratic system was established in this land.

On Oct. 10, 1945, the Korean Communist Party was founded and the political and organizational lines for it was laid out. They constituted the basis for the political, ideological and organizational unity of the Party and served as the guiding pointer for the activities of the Korean Party.

On Nov. 3, 1946, the first democratic election was organized in Korea. And from Feb. 20–22, 1946, the People's Committee of North Korea, a first government

(Continued on page 3)

Brief History of President's Revolutionary Activities and His Exploits

President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il inspecting newly-built Changgwang Street (Dec. 16, 1980).

(Continued from page 2)

under a proletarian dictatorship, was formed.

President Kim Il Sung, through his energetic activities, opened a new history of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, by initiating the general ideological mobilization movement for building the country, emulation drives for increased production and anti-illiteracy campaign.

The general ideological mobilization movement for national construction was initiated by the President in November 1946.

The President put forward the unique policy of going over to the socialist revolution from the democratic revolution and vigorously mobilized the whole Party and the entire people in the struggle for its realization.

President Kim Il Sung advanced a reasonable policy of national reunification in conformity with the trend of the changed situation and the preparations of revolutionary forces. He exerted all his efforts to unite the entire patriotic forces in the north and the south and check and frustrate the nation-splitting manoeuvres of the U.S. and its stooges.

The Joint Conference of Representatives of the North and South Korean Political Parties and Public Organizations was held in April 1948. The conference fully supported and approved the President's proposed line of foiling the separate election in south Korea and of setting up a unified central government on an independent and democratic principle, and the participants in the conference unanimously resolved to fight for its materialization.

In August 1948, the elections of the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly were victoriously held throughout north and south Korea. The SPA, convened in September 1948 on the basis of the north and south Korean general elections, adopted the Constitution of the DPRK, formed the Government of the DPRK, and appointed President Kim Il Sung as Premier of the Cabinet.

Then came the foundation of the DPRK on Sep. 9, 1948. The founding of the DPRK was the embodiment of the unanimous desire of the Korean people for the attainment of freedom and independence of the country, a victory of the Korean people in their struggle for the building of a sovereign, independent state. It dealt a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement.

Victory in Korean War, Post-War Rehabilitation Construction

President Kim Il Sung as an ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, bore the destinies of the homeland and the nation upon his shoulders, and led the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) to a shining victory with his indomitable will and firm confidence, by wisely organizing and mobilizing the whole Party, the whole army and the entire people.

The victory in the Korean War defended the freedom and independence of the country and contributed to the development of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggles in the world.

President Kim Il Sung lost no time in energetically rousing the Party and people to the struggle for the post-war rehabilitation and construction, for the socialist revolution and the building of the foundation of socialism despite difficult conditions created by the devastation of everything in the three-year war.

On August 5, 1953, only a few days after the ceasefire, the 6th Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee was called when the orientation of postwar rehabilitation and construction was indicated by the President.

He put forth an original line of economic construction, the basic line of postwar economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

In April 1956 the 3rd Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was convened for the purpose of laying out a new fighting programme for the Party and the people and organizing and mobilizing the people to the struggle for completing the building of the foundations of socialism as the post-war rehabilitation of the national economy was coming to an end in the main,and the socialist transformation of production relations was completed in 1958.

He set the new goal of embarking upon the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, a prospective plan of a longer-term, from 1957 and elucidated the programmatic tasks of bringing the building of the foundations of socialism to completion and basically solving the questions of food, clothing and housing for the people in this period.

President Kim Il Sung constantly directed paternal care to all the Korean citizens abroad including the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan, guiding their struggle for democratic, national rights and freedom.

He gave the right orientation in the patriotic movement of the Korean nationals in Japan and their activities for democratic national rights, thereby enabling them to frustrate all the suppression and persecution by the Japanese authorities and fight successfully in defence of their national rights as overseas citizens of the DPRK.

In May 1955 the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), the Juche-motivated organization, was formed. The formation of Chongryun marked an important turning point in the life of the Koreans in Japan and in the development of their movement.

Efforts for Full-Scale Building Of Socialism, National Reunification

From the first period of the overall construction of socialism to the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (January 1961-October 1980) President Kim Il Sung wisely led the full-scale building of socialism and the struggle for its complete victory and conducted energetic activities to realize the cause of national reunification and build a new world free from domination and subjugation, thereby making an outstanding contribution to the development of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

In September 1961 the 4th Congress of the WPK was convened. At the congress President Kim Il Sung summed up in an all round way the brilliant successes achieved by the Party in the socialist revolution and building of socialism in the period under review, and put forward the magnificent programmatic tasks of the Seven-Year National Economic Plan for scaling the eminence of socialism.

President Kim Il Sung regarded it as a prerequisite to the successful promotion of the overall socialist construction to improve and strengthen economic management, Party work and work of working people's organisations in conformity with the demand of the changed, new circumstances and brought about a revolutionary turn in these fields.

At the 2nd Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the 4th CC of the WPK in November in 1961 he taught the guidance of the economy and the management and operation of enterprises should be improved and strengthened by applying the Chongsanri method scrupulously. In the course of his on-the-spot guidance to the Taean Electrical Machine Factory in December the same year, he radically improved the old system of management of the factory and created the Taean work system, a new socialist system of industrial management.

The President completed the historic cause of socialist industrialization in a very short span of time and victoriously led the battle of socialist construction.

From Nov. 2-13, 1970 the Fifth Congress of the WPK was convened. In his report to the congress the President announced the victory for socialist industrialization and present the new 6-Year Plan, a magnificent economic programme to attain the complete victory for socialism, and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

At the 6th Congress of the WPK (Oct. 10–14, 1980) analyzed and summed up in the report were successes and valuable experiences attained by the Party and people through the overall embodiment of the Juche idea in the revolution and construction and clearly indicated there is the way of thoroughly transforming nature, society and man, strengthening and developing the Party and realising the independence of the country and the nation on the basis of the Juche idea.

The basic tasks of socialist economic construction in the 1980s and ten long-range goals,`a new milestone for another great leaping progress in socialist economic construction, were put forward.

He set a brilliant worldwide example in the solution of the rural question and wrought an epochal miracle in agriculture. At a time when the world was swept by an agricultural crisis, food crisis owing to the abnormal weather caused by the cold front, he founded the Juche method of farming, the best farming method, directing in the van agriculture of the country as a commander on the agricultural front and wisely organized and led great nature-remaking work. As a result, bumper crops visited Korea year after year despite the influence of abnormal weather.

Radical changes were brought out in all fields of socialist cultural construction.

He put forward the original idea of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea and has wisely led the struggle for its realisation so that the Korean people may play the glorious role of a pioneer in the course of accelerating the complete victory of socialism and advancing toward communism.

He wrote numerous immortal classic works while leading the overall construction of socialism and thereby gave comprehensive scientific and theoretical answers to all problems newly raised by the present era and that he gave an integral systematization of the idea, theory and method of Juche, thereby perfecting the scientific theory of communism and performing greatest exploits in the history of human thought.

While leading the revolution and construction in the northern half of the DPRK to victory, he always concerned for the south Korean revolution and the cause of national reunification, has put forward reasonable policies one after another for their successful acceleration in each period and wisely led the struggle to carry them into effect.

At the outset of the 1970s, the President has overtured for broader-based negotiations and arranged for north-south reunification talks.

The three principles of reunification -independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity–were laid down and based on these principles, the north-south joint statement was made public.

The proposal of founding the bi-system confederal republic, the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, set forth at the 6th WK Congress, is a realistic and reasonable way for the realization of the reunification of the homeland.

Touching upon the international situation, the President analyzed the revolutionary people of the world in his report at the 6th Congress to a sacred struggle against imperialism and for the promotion of the independent development of the countries and the cause of socialism and for the building of an independent and peaceful new world free from any form of domination and subjugation.

He has put forward outstanding strategic and tactical policies for the world revolution and wisely led the struggle for their implementation, thus making a great contribution to the development of the international communist movement and the world revolution as a whole.

Unforgettable First Meeting in September, 1933

By Choe Hyon

The later Choe Hyon, who served as Defense Minister and then vice-President of the DPRK, met with the then General Kim Il Sung in September, 1933 during the anti-Japanese armed struggle which ended in 1945 with the liberation of Korea. This account of his first meeting with the General is reproduced from "Reminiscences of Anti-Japanese Guerrillas" published in Pyongyang. The original title is "The First Unforgettable Meeting."

Follows the text:

It was in September 1933 that I first met Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of the Korean revolution.

It was in the Yenchi area as a company commander of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army. I received orders from Comrade Kim Il Sung to get ready for action, and to come quickly to the Wangching guerilla base, and I left at once.

I had joined the Guerilla Army more than a year earlier. Though I deeply respected and was eager from my heart to see him, I had had no opportunity so far to meet him. Now, at last, I was to see him in person. At the thought, my joy was beyond description, nor was I the only one who felt like this. Every member of my company going with me felt the same.

We made our way quickly and reached Matsun in the Hsiaowangching guerilla base, and were led to the Headquarters where Comrade Kim Il Sung was.

Much water has passed under the bridge since then, but that experience is still very fresh in my memory.

A small grass-roofed house on a low hill nestled to one side of a quiet valley where a clear stream was murmuring.

The comrade leading us went to the door and announced my arrival.

A young cadre of good presence came out at one.

"How do you do, Comrade Choe Hyon! " he said with a broad smile as he came down to the garden and pressed my hand.

I perceived right away that this was General Kim Il Sung, and I was thrilled. It was my first meeting with him, it is true, but I could not feel that I was meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung for the first time, for my feeling of reverence for him went back over a long time.

I told him that, as ordered, I had just come with my company.

"It's very nice of you to have come," he said. "I have been impatiently waiting for you. Let's go inside."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, holding my hand, led me inside. It was a modest room with a low table in the middle where a few books and a map lay spread out.

"It was good of you to come," he went on as we were seated face to face. "I've been keen to meet you for a long time..."

His welcome was so cordial that I was quite overwhelmed.

"...When I called you, I meant your unit to take part in the battle of Tungning county seat. It is a matter of sincere regret that my word failed to reach you in time."

My Disappointment; Joint Operations with Chinese Nationalists

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that he had been back three days from the victorious battle of Tungning county seat. When I heard this, I was so disappointed that I felt my whole body going limp.

I had been feeling highly honoured at the thought of taking part in a battle commanded personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and had hurried there with firm determination to prove my worth as a combatant. Now, hearing him say that the battle was over, I felt really sorry.

"Haven't you any other plan for an assault? " I asked him with hopes in the depths of my mind.

Comrade Kim Il Sung read my mind and said:

"Please don't feel too disappointed about it. There are many more battles to come, and we'll have many opportunities to fight together. Now, let us talk about the undertakings lying ahead of us."

As he talked to me this way, I could not pursue that subject any longer. The disappointment that had overwhelmed me was slowly dispelled.

Comrade Kim Il Sung asked me in detail about guerilla activities in the Yenchi district, and the local situation. Many of his questions would never have occurred to me. He was fully informed on all questions and mapped out a definite plan on every issue.

As I listened to his words and told him about all the things I had been thinking deeply about, I was drawn more and more to him, attracted by his noble virtues.

After supper Comrade Kim Il Sung spent many hours telling me how the battle of Tungning county seat had been planned and won, and about its significance.

Tungning was a township close to the Soviet-Chinese frontiers, and important from the political and military points of view. The Japanese imperialists had set up military installations and reinforced their forces in the area with the plan of invading the Soviet Union. It was therefore of tremendous political and military significance to attack them there.

In waging the battle of Tungning county seat, Comrade Kim Il Sung set as the major strategic aim the realization of large-scale joint operations with the Chinese anti-Japanese units scattered over East Manchuria.

There were a great number of anti-Japanese units (sometimes called national-salvation army) in Northeast China at that time, which had come out with anti-Japanese slogans when the warlord Chang Hsueh-liang's forces had collapsed, following Japan's imperialist invasion of Manchuria. In essence, the anti-Japanese units were nationalist forces defending the interests of the landowners and other propertied classes, and their political consciousness was very low. Therefore, though they claimed that they were fighting Japanese imperialism, they had not carried on an active struggle, but were scattered and entrenched mainly in forest areas, each holding its own ground. Then, misled by the pernicious false propaganda carried on by Japanese imperialism, they went to the lengths of murdering Koreans, labelling them "pro-Japanese elements" or Communists, evincing a dangerous national chauvinistic tendency. To top it all, vicious factionalists, including Kim Song Do, came out with extreme Leftist watchwords, thereby causing estrangement between the Korean and the Chinese peoples and providing the anti-Japanese units with the pretext for regarding the Korean Communists with hostility. Comrade Li Gwang, a faithful Communist who had been active as commander of a detached column at that time, too, was murdered cruelly by the Tungshanhao anti-Japanese unit.

General's Talks with Chinese Nationalist Army Leaders

So it was very difficult to win over the anti-Japanese units and draw them into joint operations with our Guerilla Army. It was indeed a dangerous task in the attempt at which one ran the risk of losing one's life, a difficult and weighty task which only a revolutionary with great political skill and magnanimity could cope with. Some of us even were therefore averse to joint operations with anti-Japanese units. But Comrade Kim Il Sung saw this question in a different light. Even though the anti-Japanese units were loath to conduct joint operations with us on account of their class limitations and political backwardness, their aims accorded with ours in that they were fighting against Japanese imperialism. Comrade Kim Il Sung saw that if only they were awakened to the validity of our anti-Japanese guerilla struggle and the advantage of joint operations with us, they would certainly follow. Comrade Kim Il Sung had therefore boldly organized and directed a large-scale Korean-Chinese combined operation for the first time since the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, in effect, said:

"Of course, it was very difficult to achieve joint operations with the anti-Japanese units. But this was a revolutionary problem that had to be solved for many reasons, and a question that could be solved. So, after we had carefully considered all issues involved, it was decided that I myself should go. Accompanied by over 50 men, I went to the unit of Wu I-cheng and explained concretely the objectives of our struggle and the immense significance of forming a united front. At first they were doubtful, but in the end were persuaded of the validity of our proposal. At last, we had succeeded in persuading them and achieving the combined operations as planned."

In fact, I can say that there was no one except Comrade Kim Il Sung who enjoyed such high political trust and personal prestige, and had such distinguished ability as to be able to persuade the anti-Japanese units to join us in our struggle. He was the only person who could have carried out this difficult task with credit at the risk of his own life.

As a result, anti-Japanese units more than 1,000-strong, the units of Wu I-cheng, Brigade Commander Shih and Commander Chai took part in a combined operation with our anti-Japanese guerilla units under the unified command of Comrade Kim Il Sung. The great strength of the united anti-Japanese front was demonstrated and a telling blow was dealt on the Japanese imperialist scoundrels militarily, politically and morally.

Of course, it cannot be said that they all fought well from the first. Some of the men of the anti-Japanese units would show their heels at the mere sight of a corn rick. So our guerilla fighters stood in the forefront of the battle and provided the example by their valiant fighting, inspiring the soldiers of the anti-Japanese units with their courage. Moreover, when in the thick of the battle Brigade Commander Shin was wounded by an enemy bullet, his men did not care for him but ran away. He was saved, however, from the jaws of death by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Having directly seen and experienced the superb commanding art of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the courage and noble fighting and moral character of our guerillas at work in the battle, the members of the anti-Japanese units gained a correct understanding of our Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and came to regard the Communists as the best kind of people.

Analyzing the great significance of the victory in the battle of Tungning county seat, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is of enormous significance that we achieved the united front with the anti-Japanese units in the struggle against our common enemy — the Japanese imperialist aggressor. This is not enough, however. We should extend and strengthen the common front now, not only with the anti-Japanese units but also with the broad masses of the Chinese people. We should not forget that this is an important key to the victory of our revolution...."

Successful Sino-Korean United Front

Following this clear line set out by Comrade Kim Il Sung on the strengthening of the common anti-Japanese front of the Korean and Chinese peoples, in the subsequent years I gave much attention to the strengthening of militant ties with the Chinese people in the protracted guerilla struggle.

This resulted in considerable successes being won not only in our work with the anti-Japanese units but also, sometimes, in the work with conscientious sections of the puppet Manchurian army.

The line of united front put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the time was not limited to the common anti-Japanese front with the Chinese people. He taught that the Korean revolution could never be accomplished by the strength of a few Communists alone; that there were vast revolutionary forces of workers, peasants and other sections of the people who rose in an anti-Japanese struggle at home and abroad, and that there should all be united in revolutionary organizations and aroused more vigorously to the struggle to crush Japanese imperialism. In order to do this, a stubborn struggle would have to be waged against the Leftish chauvinists and the Rightist capitulationists who had crept into some of the revolutionary ranks, the former trying to wreck the united front and the latter seeking to disintegrate our ranks.

"...We should form and expand many mass organizations and should prepare to infiltrate the organizations of the united anti-Japanese national front widely, even into Korea. It was quite evident that if we failed to have broad political vision, and imagined that the Korean revolution could be brought to a victorious conclusion without such an energetic struggle and careful preparations, it would be no more than a dream...."

Looking at me with his penetrating eye, Comrade Kim Il Sung said this in a very grave tone.

He expounded each question very energetically and in such an interesting way, citing examples, that I listened with all attention without noticing the time.

It was near dawn when I went to bed. But with every phrase uttered by Comrade Kim Il Sung ringing in my ears, I could not readily drop off to sleep.

Rifling Target 500 Meters Away

The next morning an alarm was given by a guard post of a coming enemy raid. Following Comrade Kim Il Sung, I climbed to the top of the hill behind the house. He deployed the unit over the height and ordered the men to wait for the enemy.

At the thought that now I could fight a battle under his command as I had desired, I felt my heart swelling with joy, full of confidence in victory.

But the enemy's "punitive forces," in a blue funk, could not dare to come near the place where we were waiting for them, but fired at random for a long time at the mouth of the valley. Then, the cowardly enemy started setting fire to the corn ricks in the fields.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had been watching the enemy's movements, and now gave orders to the men to mow down to the last man those enemy soldiers who were rabidly setting fire to the corn ricks. Looking round at me, he said, "By the way, Comrade Choe Hyon, I've heard much about your fine marksmanship. Now, please show us your skill."

(Continued on page 5)

Unforgettable First Meeting In September, 1933

(Continued from page 4)

Usually I had flattered myself that I was second to none in point of shooting skill, but in his presence I was not so confident. I pulled out my rifle which I had always carried with me and aimed at an enemy soldier. The enemy were some 500 metres away from where we were standing, so it was rather a long distance and they were not an easy target. But calmly I took sight and slowly pressed the trigger. One of the enemy, carrying a torch high in his hand and going for a corn rick, tumbled down.

Comrade Kim Il Sung who was standing beside me, said, "You're a crack shot, indeed. Now let me try a few rounds." With this, he took up a rifle and fired four or five shots in rapid succession. Every shot hit home. Seeing this, all the guerillas near by cheered and hailed bullets on the enemy still hotter and heavier. Now the enemy's "punitive forces" that were offering resistance from such a respectful distance turned tail and ran away.

That day, in the evening, Comrade Kim Il Sung continued to talk to me. At the outset he said:

"We have many important revolutionary tasks before us now. What do you think Comrade Choe Hyon, is the most central question in our struggle today? Let's speak straight out."

To tell the truth, I was eager simply to listen to him and had no systematic views of my own. I was backward in the study of military affairs at that time, and all the more so as regards the concrete problems of the Korean revolution.

I told him what I had always been thinking.

"In my opinion, the most pressing task is to strengthen our Guerilla Army. I think it is necessary to expand the ranks of the Guerilla Army, organizing large units at the earliest possible date, give a good thrashing to the Japanese imperialist robbers and cross into our homeland."

That really was my thought.

"You're right," Comrade Kim Il Sung said in support of my opinion. "That's the point. Without expanding and stepping up the armed struggle by rallying all the revolutionary forces, we can not accomplish our just end and mission."

Expansion of Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army

He talked about problems on the building of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and clearly analyzed its specific character and true nature. I cannot remember all that I heard at that time, but I think that in general it ran something like this:

"The Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army should become a true people's armed force that fights the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their running-dogs for the independence and liberation of our country.

The ardent desire of all Korean people is to wipe out the Japanese imperialist robbers as soon as possible, and win the liberty and independence of our country. The Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army should therefore wage the armed struggle on a still larger scale by rallying all revolutionary forces opposed to Japanese imperialism, and by this means bring to reality the ardent desires of the Korean people. But we cannot stop even at this.

We Communists set it as our immutable goal to put an end to all kinds of class oppression in Korea, emancipate the workers and peasants from the yoke of exploitation and convert our homeland into a happy society free from exploitation.

The Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army must become a Marxist-Leninist army whose unchanging basic mission it is to carry out this task. We fight to win this just goal, and so it will soon grow and strengthen into an ever-victorious revolutionary army, with the unreserved support and assistance from the people, even though at the moment, we are only a small force.

Armies such as the Righteous Army and the Independence Army that were active in the past, too, are said to have fought for the independence of Korea. But in essence they were no more than nationalist armies representing the interests of the landowners and other propertied classes. Their struggle, therefore, could not win the support of the people, and in the end, it could not hold out in the face of the vicious attack of Japanese imperialism.

Our Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army is fundamentally different from that kind of nationalist army, not only in its mission but also in its composition.

What is the composition of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army?

The Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army is organized with the best sons and daughters of the workers and peasants, who are prepared and ready to lay down even their lives without hesitation in the struggle against Japanese imperialism and its lackeys.

It comprises people who have lost their homes and lands and whose parents, wives and children were murdered under the oppression and plunder of Japanese imperialism and its lackeys; they are people who are deprived of all political freedom. They are full of burning determination to drive out the Japanese imperialist robbers from our territoty at any cost.

The anti-Japanese guerilla units are led by the Communists who have mastered Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics.

But can the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army grow strong of itself, just because its armed force has a just goal of struggle and is composed basically of workers and poor peasants? No, it cannot.

To build up the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, we have to capture weapons from the enemy in hard battles, by wiping out the Japanese imperialist occupationers and arm ourselves more effectively in the future. Unlike the time when we had to tackle the enemy barehanded to wrest weapons from him, we can now capture weapons much more easily and in larger quantities at one time. At present we have a considerable quantity of arms taken at the cost of the blood of our comrades. We also have bombs we have made for ourselves.

Relying on these assets, we must capture more weapons from the enemy and build up our fighting capacity with captured weapons. Nevertheless, it is recognized that we cannot arm ourselves as well as the Japanese imperialists are armed. But even if our armaments are meagre, we are fully capable of winning the battle against the Japanese imperialists if every guerilla fighter is full of an iron-strong fighting will devoting his all to the struggle to defeat Japanese imperialism and for the independence and liberation of our country.

In the course of the armed struggle we must constantly expand our ranks by bringing in new recruits constantly. We have no small number of youth in our guerilla bases who have been tempered and tested in battles against the enemy. These have to be enrolled in the Guerilla Army and lumberjacks in the areas withfighters. There are numerous miners and lumberiacks in the areas within range of our guerilla activity. They constitute a major source from which to expand the guerilla ranks.

Those workers who are politically seasoned should be admitted to the Guerilla Army in large numbers through the medium of the revolutionary organizations. (Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that quite a few workers had already joined the Guerilla Army from the Pataokou gold mine and the Laotoukou mine, located in the region where I was operating, and told me to continue enlisting workers of those mines in the Guerilla Army.)

Unless the guerillas are firmly equipped with communist ideas, it is impossible to emerge victorious from the protracted and arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle. So it is essential that the ideological education of the guerillas be strengthened in parallel with intensified military training.

Moreover, anti-Japanese guerillas are not only soldiers fighting the enemy, but should become propagandists to educate and agitate among the people, organizers who organize and mobilize the people. So a military cadre, while good at directing a battle, should pay no less attention to the political education of his men and equip himself with Marxist-Leninist ideology..."

How to Build Party Essential Task for Building Socialism

Dealing with questions of principle in the building of the Guerilla Army, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the young Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army should be expanded and strengthened quickly in numbers and quality, and in the non-distant future should become the Korean People's Revolutionary Army of powerful military strength. He said to this effect:

"We should expand and strengthen the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the vast area of Manchuria, and gradually accumulating strength, should begin preparing to advance to the Korean border area around Mt. Baekdu-*san*, ready to move into Korea itself in the future. Only by this means can we achieve the liberation and independence of the country."

As he uttered these words, his eyes flashed with unshaken faith and strong revolutionary passion.

"...If we are to achieve our country's liberation and independence, we must have a Marxist-Leninist Party without fail. Furthermore, the revolutionary struggle will not end with the liberation and independence of our country, but we must follow our consistent stand and turn our country into a socialist state like the Soviet Union in the future. How can we hope to fulfil this far-reaching task without a General Staff of the revolution? The Party is the lodestar for all our victories. Therefore the most urgent and fundamental task confronting us Korean Communists is to found a Marxist-Leninist Party. Of course, it is impossible to offer to set up the Party right now under the conditions demanded by certain factionalists. If we think it would be possible to found the Party right away without proper preparation and the accumulation of revolutionary forces, it would be nothing but an idle fancy, like trying to build a house in the air. It is necessary that step by step we lay the organizational and ideological foundations in a most careful and most energetic way for founding the Party..."

Comrade Kim Il Sung went on to explain questions relating to the line for building the Party. The outline of his ideas is as follows:

"...The most important thing in preparation for the foundation of the Party is to train and expand the ranks of Communists through the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Communists tried and tested in the practical struggle will always and everywhere play the nuclear role in the conduct of the revolution. If we rally the revolutionary masses closely around this communist core, we can found a Marxist-Leninist Party and carry out the complex revolutionary tasks ahead in a proper way, whatever the difficulties.

So our task is to constantly expand and strengthen our armed ranks while fighting the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and foster and train Communists in the battle against the enemy.

On the other hand, there are Party organizations of Korean Communists in districts where Koreans live all over Northeast China, and these organizations should be further expanded and strengthened and the political training and education of Party members should be intensified.

In the meantime, these organizations should be infiltrated deep into the homeland to unite the Communists at home and thus expand our ranks.

But under present circumstances, we must not rest content with training Communists only in the anti-Japanese armed ranks and in the communist organizations. We must firmly follow the line of forming a united anti-Japanese front, and rally the broadest revolutionary forces at home and abroad in all kinds of anti-Japanese revolutionary organizations. In this way we should first imbue them with strong anti-Japanese ideas and awake their revolutionary consciousness, and gradually select and enlist progressive elements from among them into the guerilla ranks or revolutionary organizations and train them to be Communists.

Implacable Struggle against Unsound Ideas

It is also of great importance in the founding of a Party to fight ruthlessly against unsound ideas such as factionalism and opportunism in the communist ranks, and guard the organizational and ideological purity of the revolutionary forces. We must never forget the bitter lesson, in particular, that once the factionalists among the Korean Communists caused enormous harm to the communist movement by their rabid factional strife. Still now, some such are lurking in the revolutionary ranks, trying to drive wedges between comrades under the slogan of 'anti-Minsaengdan' struggle, and are seeking to disintegrate the ranks of the Korean Communists from within by advocating various Rightist and Leftist tendencies.

So we have to wage an implacable struggle against such people, and allow no room for any factional activity or hostile ideology within Party organizations and revolutionary ranks.

Every Communist should study Marxism-Leninism and grasp the essence of its principles. He should acquire also the methods and attitude by which to properly apply the Marxist-Leninist theory he has learned in our own prevailing revolutionary situation. Without this we cannot hold firm faith nor choose the right course in the conduct of our complex and arduous revolution...."

Already at that time, Comrade Kim Il Sung held long-range views of the Korean revolution, and had mapped out the line for the establishment of the Party, organizing and guiding the struggle to fulfilment.

He also expressed his ideas about winning the independence of the country and building in the future a socialist and communist society. This is what he said:

"...How happy it will be for us if we build a society free from oppression and exploitation on the soil of our country, with its beautiful mountains and limpid streams, and tap its abundant resources on our own so that all of our people can enjoy a free and plentiful life! This is the ultimate goal that we are now fighting for at the price of our blood...."

He became thoughtful as if visualizing the distant future. After a pause he added:

"...This is not mere fancy. The ideal of Communists is scientifically motivated, and there is not the shadow of doubt that it will be carried to fulfilment...."

Listening to his words that brimmed with confidence, I seemed as if I could see far ahead into the bright future, and I felt fresh pride and joy at being one of his revolutionary soldiers.

That night, too, we talked till it was already dawn.

The next morning I had to say goodbye to Comrade Kim Il Sung. After briefing me on various problems of the guerilla struggle once again, he handed to me four "Tataegal" rifles (large calibre and deafening sound) which he told me to use at the guard posts of the guerilla base.

I bade him farewell and was about to leave, when he stopped me with "just a minute." He searched in the pockets of his tunic and trousers for something. Then he produced an amber cigarette-holder as a gift for me, saying "Please accept this in commemoration of our meeting, such as it is." When I took it and held it in my hand, I felt my blood warm and emotion surging up within me.

Deeply impressed with my first and unforgettable meeting with Comrade Kim Il Sung, I returned to the Yenchi guerilla base.

In the years of arduous struggle that followed, I always carried the cigarette-holder about me, keeping it deep in my bosom, and every time I ran up against a difficulty I took it and gazed at it, recalling my first impressive meeting with Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Though only a little cigarette-holder, it became my bosom companion, inspiring me with strength and courage. (This memorable cigarette-holder is now on display at the Korean Revolutionary Museum.)

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was seeing the future with Marxist-Leninist foresight, in the clear perspective of the Korean revolution as its outstanding leader, which he had been from the outset of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and for which he had mapped out the clear and distinct revolutionary lines.

His distinguished leadership was always the banner of our struggle and the path he indicated was always a path to victory and glory.

Though our two days were so short, my meeting with Comrade Kim Il Sung was a more significant and precious time to me than years of study at a Marxist-Leninist university.

Ever since those days I have kept his teachings in mind and tirelessly followed the road of arduous revolutionary struggle, cherishing in the depths of my heart the honour and pride that we feel in having such a brilliant leader as Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Brief History of President's Revolutionary Activities and His Exploits

Apr. 15, 1912
Born at Mangyongdae, as the eldest son of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, a poor peasant family. Both are indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who devote every thing to the struggle for national independence and the liberation of the people.

Mar. 16–28, 1923
Leaves Pataokou for Mangyongdae and walks a thousand-*ri*-long way to learning.

Beginning of 1925
Crosses the Amrok River into northeast China, with strong aspirations for the re-establishment of the fatherland.

Oct. 17, 1926
Organizes the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU), the first Korean revolutionary youth organization guided by Marxist-Leninist thought.

Summer 1927
Organizes the Young Communist League (YCL) of Korea.

Oct.–Nov., 1928
Organizes and leads the struggle against the Kirin-Hoiryung the railway project, a Japanese imperialistic scheme, designed for the invasion of the Asian mainland.

Jun. 30–Jul. 2, 1930
Calls a meeting of the foremost members of the Young Communist League (YCL) and Anti-Imperialist Youth League (AIYL) at Chialun, and expounds the Juche-oriented line and policies for the Korean revolution.

Summer 1930
Establishes the Korean Revolutionary Army, a political and paramilitary organization of Korean Communists.

Dec. 16, 1931
Calls a meeting of the party and YCL cadres at Mingyuehkou, Yenchi County, and makes an address – *On Organizing and Waging Armed Struggle against Japanese Imperialism.*

Apr. 25, 1932
Founds the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army (AJGA), the first armed revolutionary force representing the Korean people. It is formed by progressive workers, peasants and young patriots, focussed around Korean Revolutionary Army men and the core elements of YCL and AIYL, all of whom he had trained for years.

Spring 1933
Propounds a new line for a people's revolutionary government at a meeting of military and political cadres in Wangching. He establishes a people's revolutionary government in guerrilla bases or liberated areas.

April 1933
Talks with a representative of the Communist International and reaffirms his unwavering independent position with regard to the Korean revolutionary movement and his *Juche*-based policy for establishing the Korean Communist Party.

Mar. 1934
Forms the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) by the reorganization of AJGA.

Feb. 27, 1936
Propounds a new strategic line designed to motivate a great upsurge in the Korean revolution, at the historic Nanhutou Meeting. Scientifically analyzes the internal and external situation then prevailing, and sets out the policy for greatly expanding and promoting the movement for an anti-Japanese national united front.

May 5, 1936
Forms the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF) and publishes its Ten-Point Programme, its Rules and Inaugural Declaration, all of which were drafted by himself.

Jun. 4 1937
Commands the historic Pochonbo Battle that instills confidence for national liberation among the Korean people.

November 10, 1937
Publishes the celebrated classic – *The Tasks of Korean Communists.*

Dec. 1938–Mar. 1939
"Arduous March" from Nanpaitzu to Changpai and readvances to strategic areas along the Amrok River.

Aug. 10, 1940
Conducts the Hsiaochaerhpaling Meeting. Forwards the policy of preserving and constructing the revolutionary forces and training all the members of KPRA into an army of competent military and political cadres in preparation for the forthcoming great revolutionary event of national liberation.

From 1941–Mid. 1945
A series of small unit guerrilla activities, and vigorous political work of KPRA units in vast areas under the tutelage of President Kim Il Sung. The political and military strengthening of armed units. A struggle is fostered to hasten the great day of national liberation.

Aug. 15, 1945
The great victory of the illustrious anti-Japanese armed struggle; defeat of Japanese imperialism; the liberation of Korea.

Oct. 10, 1945
Founds the Korean Communist Party and lays out the political and organizational lines for it.

Jan. 31, 1946
Forms the Peasants' Union of North Korea.

Feb. 8, 1946
Establishes the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea.

March 5, 1946
Promulgates the historic Law on Agrarian Reform.

March 23, 1946
Announces a *20-Point Platform.*

June 24, 1946
Promulgates the Labour Law.

June 27, 1946
Promulgates the Law on Agricultural Tax in Kind.

July 22, 1946
Forms the Democratic National United Front of North Korea.

July 30, 1946
Promulgation of the Law on the Equality of the Sexes.

August 10, 1946
Promulgates the Law on Nationalization of Major Industries.

Aug. 28–30, 1946
Heads the Inaugural Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea and founds the Workers' Party of North Korea.

Sep. 1, 1946
Founds *Rodong Sinmun,* the Party organ.

Nov. 3, 1946
Arranges and organizes the first democratic election in Korea.

Nov. 25, 1946
Proposes opening a general ideological mobilization movement for construction of the country.

Feb. 20–22, 1947
Forms the People's Committee of North Korea, a first government under a proletarian dictatorship, proffering a line on building an independent national economy.

Feb. 8, 1948
Creates an invincible revolutionary armed force, the Korean People's Army (KPA), an army consisting of the sons and daughters of workers and peasants, together with revolutionary fighters President Kim Il Sung had trained in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its backbone.

Apr. 20–24, 1948
Leads the Joint Conference of Representatives of both North and South Korean Political Parties and Social Organizations.
Proposes a wise policy of opposing the nation-splitting manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism, frustrating the separate election scheme, and establishing a unified democratic government by concerted efforts of the whole nation.

Sep. 9, 1948
Foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

June 25, 1949
Forms the Democratic Front of Reunification of the Fatherland.

Jun. 30, 1949
Merger of North and South Korean Workers' Parties; elected Chairman.

Jun., 1950
Advances a number of new reasonable proposal for the peaceful unification of the fatherland, meeting a phase of the situation growing more rampant in the war provocation manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists.

Jun. 25, 1950
Armed invasion by U.S. imperialism and its puppets the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique against the northern half of the Republic. Commencement of the great Fatherland Liberation War.

1953
Enforces the system of universal free medical care.

Jul. 27, 1953
The great victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War.

May 25, 1955
Formation of Chongryun (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Apr. 23–29, 1956
Leads the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK).

Aug. 1, 1956
The execution of universal compulsory elementary school education.

Dec. 11–13, 1956
Leads the December Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, Establishment of the Chollima Movement, the Party's general line for socialist construction.

Dec. 28, 1956
Conducts on-site instructions at the Kangson Steel Works.

Apr. 8, 1957
Remits the first instalment of educational aid funds and stipends to Japan for the democratic, national education.

Aug., 1958
A great victory for the original policy of the cooperativization; the completion of the agricultural cooperativization and socialist transformation of private trade and industry.

Dec., 1959
Initial repatriation of Koreans from Japan to the homeland.

Feb. 5–18, 1960
Gives on-the-spot guidance at Chongsan-*ri*, Kangso County, South Pyongan Province. Creates the great Chongsan-*ri* spirit and method.

Dec. 20–31, 1960
Leads the December Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee.

Sep. 11–18, 1961
Leads the Fourth Congress of the WPK.

Oct. 9, 1963
Promulgation of the Law on DPRK Nationality.

Feb. 25, 1964
Publishes Thesis on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country.

April 29, 1966
Proclamation of the Law on Complete Abolition of Agricultural Tax-In-Kind System.

Nov. 22, 1967
Election of Deputies to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly is held; seven representatives of Korean residents in Japan including Chairman Han Duk Su are elected Deputies.

Aug. 25, 1969
Foundation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

Nov. 2–13, 1970
Leads the Fifth Congress of the WPK, a congress for the great victory for socialist industrialization.

Nov. 13, 1970
Elected as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK.

Jun. 24, 1971
Delivers a speech – On the Youth Should Continue to Carry Out the Revolution Generation after Generation.

Apr. 14, 1972
Awarded the title of Hero of the DPRK over again.

Jul. 4, 1972
Elucidates the three-point principle of independence, peace and national unity as a national common programme of unification.
Announcement of the North-South Joint Statement.

Dec. 25–28, 1972
The First Congress of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly is held.
Elected as President of the DPRK.

Dec. 27, 1972
The Socialist Constitution of the DPRK published.

Apr. 9, 1973
Proclaimes the law on enforcing universal compulsory ten-year higher-secondary education and compulsory one-year pre-school education.

Jun. 23, 1973
Delivers a speech – Let Us Prevent Division of the Nation and Unify the Fatherland – at a Pyongyang mass meeting to welcome the party and government delegation of Czechoslovakia.
Elucidates the Five-Point Programme of Korea's reunification.

Aug. 31, 1973
Delivers a speech – On the Task of the Chongryun Educational Workers.

Mar. 21, 1974
Proclaimes the law on eliminating completely a taxation system.

Apr. 18–26, 1975
Visits the People's Republic of China.

May 22–26, 1975
Visits the Romanian Socialist Republic.

May 27–Jun. 2, 1975
Visits the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

May 30–Jun. 1, 1975
Visits the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Jun. 2–5, 1975
Visits the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Jun. 5–9, 1975
Visits the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Apr. 29, 1977
Proclaimes the Land Law of the DPRK (the enforcement in Jan. 1, 1977).

Sep. 5, 1977
Announces a classic work – On the Thesis on the Socialist Education.

Dec. 15–17, 1977
The First Congress of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly is held in the presence of President Kim Il Sung as President of the DPRK (Dec. 15). Delivers a speech – Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Power.

Oct. 10–14, 1980
Leads the historic Sixth Congress of the WPK. Puts forward the unification proposal that the country should be reunified by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government.

Oct. 14, 1980
The First Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee is held.
Elected as the General Secretary of the CC of the WPK.

Aug. 26–31, 1981
The Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production is held in Pyongyang.

Apr. 15, 1982
On the occasion of 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung heads of state, leaders of government came to Pyongyang to congratulate him from 104 countries including 5 international organizations.

What Foreigners Say

Comrade Kim Il Sung—Greatest Revolutionary of World (Excerpt)

Hayat Hussain (Bangladesh)

The attention of the revolutionaries all over the world is now focussed on one man. He is Comrade Kim Il Sung, the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the greatest revolutionary of our times. It is a great misfortune for the working class people of the world that they have already lost most of the leaders who led some of the most historic revolution in the past and were working hard to further the cause of world communism, Lenin, Stalin, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai — all are gone and the only revolutionary leader and statesman who still remains with the torch of revolution in his hand to inspire the down-trodden masses across the lands and seas, from one end of the globe to the other, is the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader is now a symbol of hope for all. It is so wonderful to see how in Korea all the glows of the sun are being showered upon another rising sun to keep the nation under continuous sunshine. This new rising sun is, obviously, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who will have to shoulder immense responsibility in carrying forward the revolutionary task entrusted upon him by the people of Korea. There is no doubt that the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il will rise up to the task and achieve further glories for the country with the dynamic qualities of his leadership.

The Juche idea has also made it possible for Korea to retain her ideological purity. It is the only communist country in the world today which has fought on its own uncompromisingly against its sworn enemies, particularly against the American imperialists. Many countries started taking aid from America the day after their liberation forgetting all the suppression, humiliation and agonies that America caused them. But Comrade Kim Il Sung going along the Juche line chose to depend on the resources and manpower of his own country rather than to compromise with the imperialists.

This makes him the most unassailable and uncompromising communist leader of the world today whom the imperialists fear but the people admire.

And, as has been mentioned earlier, the unbelievable pace of socialist reconstruction in Korea achieved and continuing on the principles of self-reliance should be an example to many other countries. The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has turned the barren lands of Korea into a granary of food with high-yielding crops, green pastures, beautiful orchards and gardens all over. As if by his magic touch, the great leader has transformed overnight a backward and exploited people, unfed or half-fed, illiterate and half-clad for a long time, into a nation beaming with life with every citizen living in full guarantee of food, clothing, dwelling, education and health. And like a flower in the centre Pyongyang has now been built into a most modern city like a veritable paradise on earth that cannot be believed unless seen.

Pyongyang is a city of many wonders where magnificent feats of architectural genius abound. The Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Mansudae Art Theatre, the Grand People's Study House, the Pyongyang Metro are among the "bests", "biggests" and "highests" in the world. And these are not meant for a handful of rich people as they do in the capitalist world but are the properties of the working class people of Korea.

Another most spectacular thing to see in Korea is the real people-oriented character of its army. They live and freely mix with the people and are found everywhere from streets and parks to the art theatres side by side with the people.

In other countries, particularly in the capitalist and feudal countries the armed forces are kept segregated in barracks far away from the people, to be used more often than not, as a brutal force against their own people rather than for the defence of the country. The Korean army system is possible only where and when the aim of the government and the people is one and the same, which in other words means under a truly people's government.

Such a wonderful and well-built social fabric of life as many be seen in Korea is simply unthinkable in any other place. Apart from the people-oriented leadership in Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's infinite love for people and selfless dedication for their welfare are hardly comparable. In his warm care there can be nothing but bliss and perfect bliss. So the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a heaven on earth where all people live and will continue to live in happiness generations after generations led and guided by the great leader and his able successor.

Rays of Juche Idea

Ahmad Abdul Karim Joubi (Jordan)

As the morning sunrays clear away darkness from the earth and throw light on it, the rays of the Juche idea fathered by the great leader President Kim Il Sung shines upon the world.

Today hundreds of millions of people including members of study groups of the Juche idea study the idea and hold seminars on it frequently.

The great Juche idea is a precious ideological wealth to the people of the world fighting for the bright future and independent and creative life of mankind.

Correctness and great vitality of the Juche idea was irrefutably proved in all areas of the revolution and construction in Korea.

The Korean people move from victory to victory. They can do so because they are guided by the Juche idea and enjoy the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

They defeated two imperialisms, American and Japanese, in the lifetime of a generation and successfully carried out two stages of social revolutions and established the best socialist system where all people live happily.

All the progressive people and political figures of the world have accepted the Juche idea as the most scientific and revolutionary thought and find in it the solution of difficult and delicate problems arising in the different stages of the revolution.

The Juche idea is a new and original revolutionary thought reflecting the demand of the present era.

It is a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor and a revolutionary strategy and tactics based on their role. Here lie the greatness, originality and indestructible vitality of this theory.

The Juche idea is a revolutionary theory based on the philosophical principle that man is master of everything and decides everything; and it defines the masses of people as masters of the revolution and construction and as their driving force.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

President Kim Il Sung, a great thinker and theoretician, clarified the position and role of the masses of people for the first time in the history of human thought, so that they can carve out their destiny independently and creatively.

In fact, the history of human thought is that of the efforts of the people to find a way to be master of their destiny. But for a long time the masses of people failed to have a correct ideological weapon and scientific theory with which to carve out their destiny for themselves.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung settled this age-old problem for mankind by fathering the Juche idea.

If the masses of the people are to be the masters of their destiny they must have the independent and creative stands. He said:

"Establishing Juche means taking the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction. Since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, they should take a responsible attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction. The attitude of a master finds expression in an independent and creative stand."

The independent and creative stands are the fundamental position and method the people should adopt in the revolution and construction.

Man is an independent and creative social being. So he can be the most powerful being remaking nature and society according to his demand and will and master of the world.

If the masses of the people are to get free from all kinds of domination and subjugation and be masters of nature and society, they must maintain the independent stand and fully display inexhaustible creative power. Only then can they succeed in building a new society where they can lead a worthy and happy life as genuine masters of nature and society.

As seen above, the Juche idea does not stay only at giving knowledge of laws of the objective world but gives a full answer to the question of raising the role of man in every way in cognition and practice.

The great Juche idea created by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung is an inspiring banner and an invincible ideological weapon for hundreds of millions of people in their struggle to build a new life. It is the great driving force of society and is leading to a brilliant victory the historic cause of hundreds of millions of world people for liberation, national independence and social prosperity.

Through my visit to Korea I was more deeply convinced of the correctness and invincible vitality of the Juche idea.

Korea is the homeland of Juche shining on the whole world with its bright rays.

Comrade Kim Il Sung Is Creator of Immortal Juche Idea (Excerpt)

Maharaj Krishen Koul (India)

As a result of fifteen years' anti-Japanese armed struggle, under the illuminating and able leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people routed the Japanese imperialists and liberated their fatherland. Following liberation, anti-imperialist, anti-feudal and democratic revolution was carried to grand success. After having heroically repulsed the armed invasion by the US imperialists, people of Korea undertook the socialist revolution, and quickly transformed their country into Asia's first socialist industrial state. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is the powerful base for reunification of the country.

The impressive achievements of the Korean people in the revolution and construction, in the application of the great Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, are widely known throughout the world. The creation of the Juche idea marks a great event which is of epochal significance in the development of human thought and in the people's struggle for independence.

The essential characteristics of the Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are:

Firstly, it is an idea imbued with independence since it opposes all forms of exploitation, oppression, subjugation, inequality and thoroughly defends the independence of the people.

Secondly, it is a creative theory in that it rejects dogmatism and subjectivism of all kinds and calls for tackling all problems in a creative manner by putting into maximum play the creativity of the popular masses, the subject of history.

Drawing bitter lessons from the preceding national liberation movement and the early communist movement and on the basis of the experiences of the international revolutionary movements, President Kim Il Sung created the Juche idea and opened up a victorious and glorious new era in the history of the Korean revolution by successfully putting it into practice. The Juche idea is the brilliant fruition of the ideological and theoretical activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a genius of revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung originated the immortal Juche idea in the initial period of his revolutionary activity and has developed and enriched it without letup while leading the people's struggle in defence of their independence along the one road to victory over half a century. He has taught: "The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything".

The most essential and fundamental characteristic of man is that he is an independent social being. Independence is the life and soul of man. When a man forfeits his social independence he cannot be called such but he is then as good as an animal.

Independence is the social attribute peculiar only to man. This attribute of man is not born but has been acquired through prolonged activities of social practice to get rid of the natural restraints and social bondage. From the time when class and national oppression appeared in society, the struggle against social slavery came to the fore in the struggle of man for independence.

Man has the desire to get free from the restraints of nature and social bondage and to live as the master of the world as well as the ability to realise this desire. The originality and profundity of the philosophical principle of Juche lies in that it scientifically clarifies man's position and role in the world, thus offering a correct view and attitude with regard to the world.

The Juche idea fully clarifies the revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics and the fundamental stand and method the working masses should adopt in the revolution and construction. Because of its profound truth the idea is firmly gripping every heart and finding support and echo among hundreds of millions of people. In all the countries an increasing number of persons are studying the Juche idea and finding in it the directions to carry forward their fights in an independent way.

Studying and following the Juche idea is a must for those who value independence and fight in its defence. Nothing is more honourable and worthwhile than to inculcate the great truth of Juche in the minds of the people the world over.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung is a most prominent thinker and theoretician who possesses all the extraordinary endowments such as the infinite loyalty to the sacred cause of the popular masses for independence, the boundless love for them, the Juche-oriented approach in thinking and inquiry with which to solve all problems in an original way without sticking to any existing theories. The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has performed great achievements in revolutionary struggle and gained very rich and many-sided experiences by his gifted wisdom and unusually keen insight.

The Juche idea is a welcome gift to the peoples of contemporary era when all peoples do not want to be deprived of their independence and when the peoples once oppressed have emerged as the masters of their own destinies. Those peoples were mere objects of history for long. But today they are holding their own destiny firmly in their own hands. The days when the colonialists oppressed and exploited peoples at will have now gone. Today liberated peoples need a guiding idea which illumines their road to advance along. And the Juche idea is such a great idea.

Victory and glory are waiting for the masses who faithfully follow the respected and beloved great Comrade Kim Il Sung and march holding aloft the revolutionary banner — the immortal Juche idea.

Kim Dae Jung Calls for Democracy in S. Korea, Reunification

Mr. Kim Dae Jung, a former "presidential" candidate and leading democratic figure in south Korea, has been active in "political activities" in the United States.

He is doing what he can do, away from south Korea. He has spoken before Koreans in the States on several occasions since he was expelled from south Korea.

What he has spoken at many universities in the United States and in his interviews with mass media boils down to a single theme: the only way out for the south Korean people to survive is to establish a democratic government which, he believes, will pave the way for a negotiated solution to Korea's reunification question.

Mainichi Shimbun, one of the leading dailies published in Japan, reported that Mr. Kim Dae Jung and people around him have been threatened many a time.

The daily said in its April 1 issue that the telephone communication of a Korean surnamed Song who was preparing for Kim's lecture scheduled in San Francisco, was continuously disturbed for a few days until someone gave him a ring and said, "There is a bomb in your printing house."

In early March, prior to Kim's lecture in Philadelphia, the south Korean "consul-general" in New York put pressure on a person preparing for his speech meeting over the telephone. The daily also said that there were several "dubious phone calls" at Kim Dae Jung's lodging.

And yet, he intends to make lecturing tours to state his political beliefs while in the United States.

Here are highlights of what he has said in his speeches and interviews since he came to the United States:

Mr. Kim Dae Jung

On Two Incendiary Students

In his first speech since he was "released" from prison before Christmas, Kim told a rally held in Washington on Jan. 15, "The American people should feel responsible for the actions of their government that has turned its back on the democratic aspirations of the Korean people and is concentrating on supporting a dictatorial 'government'".

Kim said he believed the students who set fire to the U.S. Information Service library in Pusan on March 18 last year, intended to cause only a small fire and to "warn the United States against continuing its support for a small group of military dictators."

He addressed a group of supporters gathered in a church near the U.S. Capitol on behalf of the two students, Mun Bu Sik and Kim Hyon Jang.

Chon and Pak Same as Military Dictators

On his January 21 interview with Reuters, the south Korean dissident leader said the late dictator Pak Jung Hi, who was assassinated by one of his associates in October 1979, and the current strongman Chon Du Hwan were "basically the same as military dictators."

"His (Chon's) rule is far away from democracy," said Mr. Kim, but "I do not mind holding dialogue with the current 'regime' to discuss the future of the country if it becomes democratic."

He said he had no plans to become involved in campaigns in the United States against the Seoul junta but would continue to speak out in defense of human rights and make public his political beliefs while in the United States.

Asked whether he would seek the presidency, should all his public rights be restored, he replied: "It is meaningless under the present circumstances to discuss such a prospect."

"At present, I give priority to thinking of ways to contribute to the democratization of my country by putting aside my personal ambition, instead of seeking (the country's) power or becoming president," he said.

Current Human Rights Situation Worse than Under Pak

In his interview with Newsweek, Kim said that human rights conditions in south Korea now are worse than under former military dictator Pak Jung Hi. (Newsweek, Jan. 31, 1983)

"The instances and severity of torture of political prisoners have increased. The restrictions on press freedom are much more severe. The right of labor to organize itself and make legitimate protests has been sharply curtailed. Oppressive measures against and surveillance of students and faculty members have been strengthened. There are also some positive changes--but they are superficial, cosmetic changes that serve to hide the structural repression," said Mr. Kim in the interview.

Asked about the so-called "spirit of reconciliation" claimed by the Chon Du Hwan junta, he replied, "If the south Korean 'government' really intended to improve the situation, it would have pardoned me and allowed me to stay in my home country to engage in political activities. But my sentence was only suspended. That is far from a spirit of reconciliation."

On the reunification question he stressed as follows: "First, south Korea has to become a democracy. Only when it has a government that can obtain the people's full support will north Korea view it as a strong partner. It will then be easier for south Korea to get the north to negotiate."

Kim also expressed dissatisfaction with the Reagan administration's silence on human rights violations in south Korea.

"If Reagan doesn't openly advocate democracy and human rights, then how can the Korean people know that the American government is in favor of such things," he asked.

Criticizes Political Settlement

Kim said in his letter to Asahi Shimbun, Japan's leading daily, that he "strongly regretted the two political settlements between the south Korean and Japanese authorities over his abduction from a Tokyo hotel in August 1973. (Asahi Shimbun, Jan. 3, 1983)

Kim said that the settlements actually left his abduction case "unsolved and abandoned" and disregarded that "integrity of man and his life."

"I believe, however, the unfortunate kidnap case has served as a turning point and a foundation upon which the people of Korea and Japan began seeking a new chapter of history through mutual respect, understanding and cooperation," the letter said.

His "Release" Aimed at Making Atmosphere for Promoting Tokyo-Seoul Economic Relations

Kim told reporters in New York, on Jan. 10, that it is impossible for the Chon junta to totally separate him from south Korean people though the junta succeeded in expelling him from south Korea.

His release from prison, Kim said, "is also aimed at making a favourable atmosphere for promoting economic relations between Japan and south Korea."

Referring to Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Seoul, the democratic leader said emerging stronger bilateral economic ties should not be abused in favor of those who are in power in south Korea.

Must Take Vengeance for Those Who Were Killed In Kwangju

Kim gave a lecture under the title "Grievances of the People and the Mission of Our Generation" before U.S.-resident Koreans in Philadelphia on March 5.

He expressed his intention to return to south Korea and resume political activities in his home country.

Stressing that the restoration of democracy to south Korea and realization of the country's reunification are the only way to settle the grievances of the south Korean grass-roots, he charged the military junta led by Chon Du Hwan with strengthening its anti-popular and anti-reunification policies.

"The Chon Du Hwan 'regime' talks about security of the nation. For whom do they talk about it? What in the world do they defend when there is no democracy and justice in south Korea?" he stressed.

A military "regime" which always causes social unrest and a vicious circle of dictatorships will lead the country to collapse, he said.

He declared, "We must take vengeance for those who were killed in the Kwangju incident without fail."

Comparing past and present living conditions, he asked, "Is there any basic change in the people's living standard?"

Meanwhile, in his speech made at George Washington University in Washington, Kim said, "The military people cannot handle politics. They stress the need for security and to defend south Korea. It is nonsense for them to talk about it when they do not defend democracy."

"I am always on the side of the people. I will continue to do my utmost to restore democracy and human rights in south Korea," he stressed in his speech.

Urges Carter to Visit S. Korea

On March 30, Kim met former U.S. President Carter in Atlanta and urged him to visit south Korea in the course of a global campaign for human rights.

The two men met for about 30 minutes at Emory University in Atlanta where Carter teaches part-time.

On the same day, Kim spoke at the university under the subject, "Christianity, Human Rights and Democracy in South Korea."

"The ultimate goal in the human rights movement in south Korea is to establish a democratic government. If the Chon Du Hwan regime continues its authoritarian policies, confronting the democratic forces, it will be toppled by the people without fail," Mr. Kim said.

He called the Chon junta "worse" than the former two dictators Pak Jung Hi and Syngman Rhee.

He also said, "The south Korean people will never abandon this goal. We are like weeds. No matter how many times we are trampled upon, we are sure to rise in the end."

In his speech at Washington University, he urged the Chon Du Hwan junta to "restore freedom of speech, release all political prisoners behind bars, stop suppressing the movement of workers and peasants and revise the 'constitution' in such a way as to ensure democracy."

"If the junta does not choose this road," he warned, "they will face again a strong resistance of the people."

Quality of Democratic Forces Stronger Now

Asked about the situation of the democratic forces at present, Mr. Kim had this to say in the interview with Newsweek:

"When General Chun took power the (south) Korean people were in a state of shock and terrified of the new 'regime'. So they kept their mouths shut. But now they have begun to air their grievances and criticism. In terms of the number of people involved, the opposition is not yet as strong as it was under Pak. But in terms of the quality, the commitment to the cause, it is stronger now. That is why the Korean 'government' had no choice but to release me."

On the growing anti-American sentiments, the dissident leader said in the same interview:

"The deterioration of that image already started under President Carter. General Chun's coup was staged while Carter was still in office. The American government had firmly promised to support our people's desire for democracy after Pak's assassination. But it did nothing. It kept silent while (south) Korean troops massacred hundreds of people. Even the American military commander, who has the (south) Korean troops under his control, didn't move to stop the massacre. We were very dissatisfied with the attitude. Under Reagan, our disappointment with American policy has increased even more.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Publishes Statement on Nicaragua

(Continued from page 1)

independence, sovereignty and the building of a new life.

Today the peoples of Nicaragua and Grenada are fighting more staunchly along the road of independence and progress, determinedly smashing the armed intervention and subversive activities and sabotage of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people express firm militant solidarity with the peoples of Nicaragua and Grenada in their courageous struggle against the aggressive and interventionist acts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and will invariably extend active support and encouragement with might and main, as in the past, so in the future, too, to the just struggle of the peoples of the fighting Latin American countries including Nicaragua and Grenada, standing firmly on their side in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy.

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